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UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE  
WILL OF ANDREA DELLA ROBBIA

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[PLATE I]

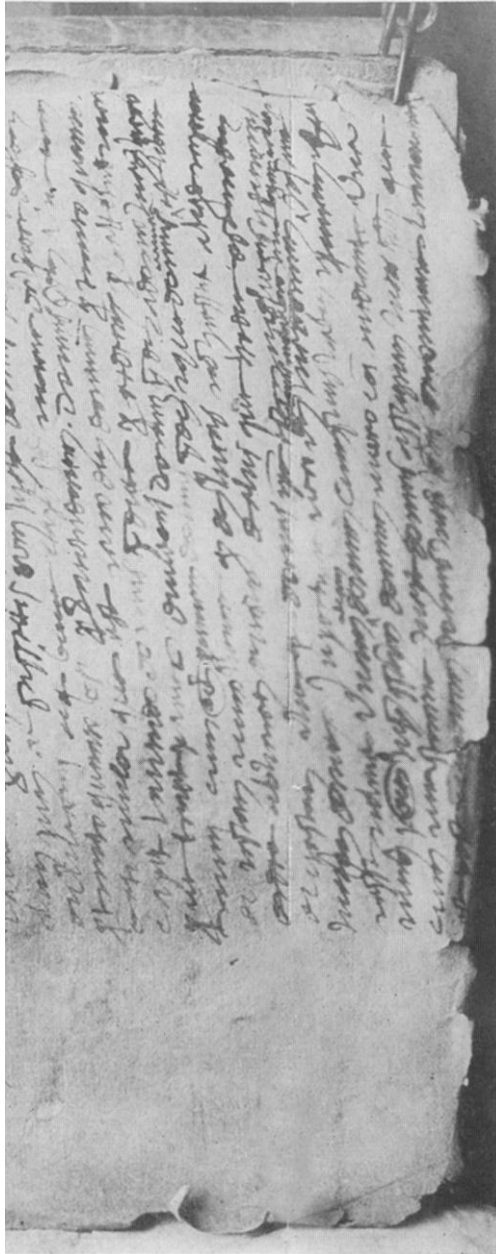
ON Sept. 14th, 1522, Andrea di Marco della Robbia made his Last Will and Testament (Doc. 2) and on Feb. 18th, 1522 (modern style 1523), added a Codicil (Doc. 3) to it. The discovery of these documents is due largely to Gaetano Milanese, who found the Registration Entry (Doc. 1) of the Will in the Register of the Opera di Santa Maria Novella. As this entry gives the name of the notary (Ser Giuliano di Ser Domenico da Ripa) who drew the instrument, I was able to locate it and the Codicil among his papers.<sup>1</sup> It seems more than probable that Milanese contented himself with the information given in the Registration Entry<sup>2</sup> and that he never saw the Will, Codicil, or Revocation, as no further reference is made to them in his *Miscellanea*. In any event he appears to have made no transcription of them, and, so far as I know, Documents 2, 3, and 4 have not been deciphered before. Accordingly, I have felt that a new and useful contribution has been made to the study of the life of Andrea della Robbia in bringing these documents to light.

The Will consists of two sheets of paper, three sides of which are covered with the atrocious handwriting of Ser Giuliano, and the Codicil of one sheet, both sides of which are filled with his chirography. The Revocation was written by Ser Giovanpiero Borghesi, and is in a bound volume of his notarial writings; his handwriting, however, is much better than that of his col-

<sup>1</sup> It may be well to explain that Documents 2, 3, and 4 are copies of the original Will, Codicil, and Revocation, and were kept by the notaries, who drew the instruments, as records of the transactions. The executed instruments themselves were deposited with the city authorities and are probably no longer in existence. However, the information given by these copies is as full as that which the originals themselves supplied, as they give the complete texts of the originals, with the exception of the signatory clauses which could have given little, if any, further information of value.

<sup>2</sup> His partial transcription of which I found when searching the numerous volumes of his notes, now preserved in the Communal Library of Siena; the note in question being in Milanese, *Miscellanea*, 39, III, P. c. 23.





THE WILL OF ANDREA DELLA ROBBIA, PAGE 2: FLORENCE.

league. Aside from the difficulty presented by Ser Giuliano's handwriting, the task of transcription has been rendered still more arduous by the many abbreviations, cancellations, and interlineations, which appear in the original texts of Documents 2, 3, and 4; and, except for the cordial and precious aid received from Dr. Umberto Dorini, Dr. Achille De Rubertis and Dr. Giovanni Cecchini of the Florentine Archives, I should have been constrained to publish the documents with many omissions. Thanks, however, to their generous efforts the documents appear below practically in their entirety; and it is a pleasurable duty to express to these gentlemen my lively appreciation of and gratitude for the incalculable assistance which has been received at their hands.

In view of the importance of the documents, I have thought it well to publish with them a photograph of the second page of the Will (PLATE I) in which appear the legacies to Andrea's wife, Domina Nannina, and the first part of the long clause dealing with those bequeathed to his three lay sons Giovanni, Luca, and Girolamo. The reader, with the document reproduced before him, will be in position to appreciate the difficulties which presented themselves to the transcriber.

Turning now to an examination of the Will itself, we find that it was executed in the Sacristy of the Church of San Marco, and before seven witnesses as prescribed by law. It may not be out of place to explain that the word "*hore*" is an old form of *ore*, from *os* meaning mouth. The quaintly worded preamble calls for no comment; nor do those clauses, to which no specific reference is made, as their meaning is clear.

The second clause, in which the testator bequeathes lib. 3 to the Opera di Santa Maria del Fiore, appears generally in wills of the early part of the sixteenth century (how much later I do not know) and represents the customary charge for registering the instrument. This charge seems to have varied between lib. 3 and lib. 4 and was destined to help pay for building operations connected with the Cathedral and the new city walls.

In Clause 4 the nuns mentioned were Andrea's daughters, Caterina and Margherita, who took the habit in the Dominican Monasterio di San Luca in 1496 and 1502 respectively.

It will be observed in the sixth clause that Andrea's wife, Domina Nannina, besides having the entire use of the *podere* (farm) at San Giorgio a Ruballa to recompense her for her

dowry, is also given free entry and certain other rights in the home bequeathed by Andrea to his youngest son, Girolamo.

In the long eighth clause the testator divides the remainder of his property in equal portions between his three lay sons Giovanni, Luca, and Girolamo. The words, "*volens tollere scandala que solent sepe oriri in divisionibus bonorum*" (wishing to dispel the scandals which are accustomed to arise often in the division of property), were put in by Andrea probably because of his own experience as a legatee. It will be recalled that his uncle, Luca di Simone della Robbia, bequeathed the *bottega* and its good will to Andrea and the rest of his possessions to Simone, Andrea's brother, giving as his reason for so doing that Andrea, having been trained by him as his successor in the craft, had a prosperous business at his command; but that Simone, not having had the benefit of similar training, was not equipped to face the world as well as his brother, and that, therefore, everything that his uncle owned outside of the *bottega* should with propriety go to him. This division of Luca's estate seems to have aroused bad feeling between the brothers, for we find in the records of the Capitolo della Metropolitana, to which the della Robbia house on Via Guelfa belonged, that in 1485<sup>1</sup> Simone ceded all his rights in the home to Andrea and left it. Later documents show that he settled in the Popolo di Sant' Ambrogio. This family quarrel appears to have lasted until death, as the records of Simone's decease in 1521 state that he was buried in Sant' Ambrogio instead of in the family vault in San Piero Maggiore. It seems highly probable, therefore, that Andrea had this regrettable experience very vividly in mind when he made his own will and that he did all that he could to avoid a similar scandal after his death by leaving his property to his three sons, share and share alike. The words "*et dividet domos,*" which follow immediately after the extract cited above, were an afterthought of the notary as will be seen in the photograph of the Will. As they are clearly parenthetical, they have been placed between commas in the transcription, although they do not so appear in the original. A learned Italian friend of the writer has made the interesting suggestion that these words are a covert reference to Luke XI, 17, "a house divided against a house falleth."

As to how Andrea made provision for the homes for his three sons I refer the reader to the Will itself, merely pointing out that

<sup>1</sup> 'Nuovi Documenti Robbiani,' *L'Arte*, XXI, 1919, pp. 190 ff.

the furnace and mixing troughs used by Andrea for his craft were in a room between the kitchen and the garden of the house on Via Guelfa. This room, known as the "*anticucina*," was bequeathed to Girolamo, although the text would seem to indicate that Giovanni was also to share in its use. Prior to the discovery of the Will, it was assumed that the furnace was located in the garden.

Coming now to the Codicil we observe that it was executed in Andrea's home on account of his ill health ("*licet corpore languens*") and in the presence of but five witnesses, the number prescribed for a Codicil according to the law of that time. In the first clause Andrea limits the legacy to his daughter, Maria, to the lifetimes of herself and her husband, Tomaso Fantini. The latter died between 1522/23 and June, 1524. Thereupon Ser Giuliano cancelled part of the clause and wrote the marginal note to the effect that, as Tomaso had died, nothing was due to Maria and the legacy was null and void. In Clause 2 Andrea alters his disposition regarding the homes bequeathed to Girolamo and Giovanni, and finally leaves the sole use of all the "*anticucina*" with the furnace and mixing troughs to Giovanni. Girolamo is compensated for the loss of his interest in the "*anticucina*" by the bequest of a small room in the home willed to Giovanni, subject to certain conditions.

On June 3rd, 1524, apparently in the Assembly Hall of the Guild of the Masters of Stone and Wood, Andrea revoked (Doc. 4) his Will and, as he gave no reasons for his action, we can only surmise as to what they were. It seems very probable that the contents of his Will and Codicil were known to his heirs and that they caused dissatisfaction, as Luca does not appear to have received as much consideration as Giovanni and Girolamo did. It may also have been the case that each of the brothers coveted the furnace and mixing troughs, the sole use of which had been left to Giovanni, and that the old father was pestered by the other two sons to make changes in the Will in their favor. Such suppositions may explain why Andrea revoked his will as the only way out of the difficulty, since, if he died intestate, the law would arrange for the division of his possessions among his heirs. If this supposition be true, Andrea's wife must have been dead, as, had she been alive, he would certainly have made some provision for her, even if he was unwilling to take any action as regards his sons. But, whether these suppositions be true or

false, the facts are that after he had revoked his Will, Andrea never made another, although he lived until Aug. 4th, 1525. That he did not do so is clearly proved by the petition<sup>1</sup> made by Giovanni in July, 1529, for the purpose of securing his third of his father's inheritance. In this petition Giovanni declared that his father "*mortuum esse et decessisse ab intestato.*"

On Jan. 31st, 1529 (modern style 1530), Giovanni paid the fee for registering his claim (as also probably those of Luca and Girolamo, which had been sent by them from Paris, as we know from documents) as is seen in Doc. 1, and it is fair to assume that he received his inheritance at about that time. Fate willed that he was not to enjoy it long, for he died before March 24th of the same year, doubtless of the plague, as no record of his death is to be found in the *Libri dei Morti* either of the Officio della Grascia or of the Guild of Physicians and Apothecaries. In the number of *L'Arte* last mentioned a document will be found stating that Giovanni's wife was a widow prior to March 24, 1529 (modern style 1530). Giovanni's death was doubtless recorded in the books of the Misericordia, where all deaths from contagious diseases were noted, but my researches in the Archives of the Brotherhood did not result in the discovery of any record of those who died of the plague during February or March, 1529/30.

#### DOCUMENTS

1. (At the top of the page: Ser Giuliano di Ser Domenico da Ripa)

Andreas Marci Simonis della Robbia condedit  
testamentum die 14 Septembris 1522. Here-  
des instituit Johannem Lucam et Jeroni-  
mum eius filios.

lib. 3-15

Die 31 Januarij 1529 (modern reckoning  
1530) solvit Johanni marie de Corbi-  
nellis camerario c. 4 lib. tres cum  $\frac{3}{4}$   
(quarto) Johannes Andree della Robbia.

lib. 3-15

[*Archivio di Stato, Archivio Notarile Appendice, Registro di Testamenti Santa Maria Novella, N° VIII, segnato Cod. 89 c. 98*]

2. (In margin six notes all in the handwriting of Ser Giuliano, except N° 2, which appears to have been added in the 18th or 19th century with the day of the month incorrectly given: Testamentum Andree Marci della Robbia—1522 4 (*sic*) settembris 177—Sunt codicillos in manu mei—Mixi ad operam—Data fides ut patet—Est revocatus manu ser Johannis petrij de Borghesis.)

<sup>1</sup> Published by me in 'Nuovi Documenti Robbiani, Seconda Serie' *L'Arte*, XXII, 1919, p. 110.



+yhs

In Dominj Nomine Amen Anno Dominj Incarnationis 1522 Indictione x et die 14 settembris Actum Florent. jn populo Scī Laurentij Florentie et jn sagrestia ecclesie Scj Marej de Florentia presentibus jbid venerabilibus viris

Fratre Paulus Johannis de Cavalcantibus de Prato

Fratre Pacifico Filippi de Gualteritis

Fratre Nicholaio Mariotti de Sexto

Fratre Bartolomeo Pauli de Finis

Fratre Johanni Ser Lionardi de Florentia

Fratre Angelo Petrj de Beninis

Fratre Francisco Johannis de Dinis

omnibus fratribus conventus Scj Marej Florentie testibus ad infrascripta omnia et singula vocatis habitis et rogatis proprio hore' infrascripti testatoris

Cum nihil sit certius morte nihilque incertius hora eius hinc est quod prudens vir Andreas Marej Simonis della Robbia popolj Scj Laurentij Florentie sanus per Dei gratiam sensu mente intellectu et corpore volens dum mens salubre est posteris de suis providere nolens intestatus decedere sed de suis bonis providere per hoc suum nuncupatum testamentum quod dicitur sine scriptis de bonis suis disposuit fecit et ordinavit jn hunc qui sequitur modum et formam viz—

In primis quidem animam suam Omnipotentj Deo Eiusque Gloriose Matrj Marie semper Virginj et toti Celeste Curie Paradisi humiliter ac devote raccomandavit corporis autem suj sepulturam elegit jn sepulcro suorum predicesorum sito jn ecclesia Scj Petrj Maioris de Florentia et circa eius funus fierj voluit quod et quantum videbitur infrascriptis suis heredibus.

Item jure legati reliquit et legavit Opere Scē Marie del Fiore de Florentia nove sagrestie nuovi operi murorum jn totum sechundum ordinamenta Communis predicti libras tres f.p.

Item amore Dei et pro remedio anime sue voluit et reliquit quod infra otto dies proximos futuros post mortem dictj testatoris quod in ecclesia Scj Marej celebrantur misse de Scj Gregorj et pro elemosina teneantur dare infrascripti sui heredes Florenum unum aurj largum in auro.

Item reliquit Sorori Sperantie et Sorori Angeline et cuilibet earum pro remedio anime sue Florenos decem auri largos in auro et ultra rasciam et pannum condecetes pro uno vestitu pro qualibet earum.

Item reliquit Marie sue filie pannum pro una cioppa (cappa) et unum strigitorium tempore mortis dictj testatoris et ultra predicta eidem reliquit quolibet anno quosque vixerit Florenos novem largos in auro et stinta eius vita naturalj presens legatus evanescat.

(At the head of the second page: + yhs Me (Marie). In margin: Mixi ad gabellam)

Item reliquit jure legati Domine Nannine sue (here the paper is torn but the missing words must be "*uxori per*") dotes suas quas dixit fuisse et esse Flor. ottingentos (here again the text is mutilated and the missing words were probably "*largos auri quos*") habuit jn contantibus a Comuni Florentie jam sunt annj quinquaginta et ultra et considerans bene merita ipsius Domine Nannine eidem reliquit et legavit usum fructum integrum praedij dictj testatoris positi in populo Scī Giorgij a Ruballa infra suos confines cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et cum usu omnium masseritiarum et besteaminarum et

bonorum mobilium existentium super dictis bonis tempore mortis dicti testatoris et ultra predicta reddam (reditum) in domo dicti testatoris infra assignate in portione infrascripti Hieronimi et usum camere cum omnibus suis fulcimentis tam de lignamine quam pro usu lettiere lettuccj et cum lettis fornitis pro omni tempore et prout verioris retineat et retinet ipse testator ac etiam usum omnium suorum dictę domine pannorum lintorum et lanorum pro usu sui dorsj quousque vixerit. Et presens legatus voluit durare quousque non petierit dotes suas et liberavit dotes ab honore satisdandj et fidem prestandj decitandj (?) et faciendj ad arbitrio boni viri et a quacumque confectione inventarj qui intendet et vult ipsam terram ad restitutionem bonorum predictorum tam mobilium quam imobilium prout erunt et que et non essent usu consumpta.

Item reliquit eidem domine panna et strigam concedentes pro bruno faciando per dictum testatorem.

In omnibus autem suis bonis suos heredes universales instituit fecit et esse voluit Johannem Lucam et Hieronimum suos filios legitimos et naturales equis portionibus et, volens tollere scandala que solent sepe oriri in divisionibus bonorum, et dividet domos, in portione dictj Luce de bonis imobilibus jure legati reliquit et posuit unam domum cum suis habitationibus et pertinentiis positam in populo Scj Laurentij Florentie et in via que dicitur la Via Guelfa cuj a primo dicta via a ij palatium Domine Magdalene olim Petrj de Sassettis a iij infrascripta domus posita in portione dictj Hieronimj a 4 bona Capitolj Scę Marie del Fiore de Florentia. Pro tanto quanto est per latitudinem domus predictę una cum orto vinea que est retro dictam domum pro tanto quanto capiet latitudo domus predictę procedentem per altitudinem prout traet paries dividens domum predictam a domo infrascripti Hieronimj cum omnibus pertinentiis domus predictę et que domus et vinea est libera dicti testatoris et cum honore quod dictus Lucas non possit aliquid repetere ab heredibus dicti testatoris de his que hodie est creditor dictus testator et hoc quod domus ipsa est melioris conditionis infrascriptarum domorum. In portione vero dictj Hieronimj de bonis mobilibus jure legati reliquit posuit et esse voluit unam aliam domum cum suis habitationibus et pertinentiis et finimentis positam juxta suprascriptam domum muro comuni mediante una cum una stantia infrascriptę domus assignare infrascripto Johanni, que est post cucinam domus infrascripti Johannis denominata lanticucina (here the third page commences with heading +yhs M•) in qua anticucina est *furnus et truogoli reservato tamen* (at this point the text is mutilated but the missing word was probably "arti") *victreariarie*, pro faciando unum anditum ad ortum pro domo dictj infrascripti Johannis braccia duo cum dimideo alterius bracci juxta parietem dividendum domum datam dicto infrascripto Johanni et domum Andree Venitianj in quibus braccijs duobus cum dimideo teneatur dictus Johannes fieri facere suis sumptibus unum parietem dividendum dictum andronem fiendj et residuum dictę stantie dictę antiquina (*anticucina*). Et in dicta portione domus date dicto Hieronimo voluit venire totum ortum qui fuit comprehensus a linea ortus datj dicto Luce usque a lineam rectam prout trahet linea recta dicti parietis fiendj per dictum Johannem ad cordam adeo quod ortus dictj Hieronimj erit pro tanto quanto capiet domus sua sibj sibj data (?) ac etiam pro tanto quanto capiet infrascripta domus data dicto infrascripto Johanni restens in portione dictj

Hieronimj, posuit totam integram vineam infrascripti ortus et in capite ortus dicte domus in portione supradictj Luce infra versus viam dictam Via Mozza adeo quod tota vinea que rimaneat non data dicto Luce jn sua portione restet et sit jn portione dictj Hieronimj cum honere tamen solvendj Capitolo Ecclesie Florentine libras quinque et sol. 4 quolibet anno pro livello debito pro dicta domo et hoc pro raguaglio eius jn quo et de quo ipse Hieronimus est creditor dictj testatoris quod voluit per eum pati possi. Et cuj domus a primo via predicta et a ij domus dictj Luce a iij domus jnfrascriptj Johannis a 4 Capitulum Florentinum.

In portione vero partis dictj Johannis de bonis mobilibus jure legati reliquit et posuit unam aliam domum positam juxta dictam domum datam dicto Hieronimo cum his infrascriptis duobus brachijs cum dimideo pro faciend dictum andronem et cum toto residuo ortus rimanentis a dicta dirittura procedenti a dicto muro faciendj in dictis duobus brachijs cum dimideo supra versus Viam Mozzam et usque ad sepem qua sepes rimaneat et sit jn portione dictj Hieronimj cuj domus a primo via a ij dicta sepes a iij domus dictj Hieronimj a iij dictus Andreas Venetianj et cum honere solvendj anno quolibet Capitolo Ecclesie Florentine libras quinque et sol. quatuor pro suo livello. Declarans quod puteus in quoquina (*cucina*) sit in comuni cum infrascriptis Hieronimo et Johanni. Et licet etc.

(On the fourth page, otherwise blank, the following notations: +yhs Me+—Cassans etc.—Ego Julianus olim Ser Dominicj Juliani de Ripa notarius Florent. dedi rogatus etc,)

[*Archivio idem, Rogiti di Ser Giuliano di Domenico da Ripa, Filza di Testamenti 1490-1546, segnato Notai G 532 N° 177*]

3. (In margin four notes all in Ser Giuliano's handwriting except the second which was written by the same hand which inscribed the similar note on the Will: Codicilli Andree Marcj Simonis della Robbia 1522 (modern style 1523) 18 februarij 183—Mixi ad operam—<sup>x</sup>non petierit dicta Maria cum viro suo et non ultra hic debeantur quod viro suo mortuo et evanescat presens legatus)

In Dei Nomine Amen Anno Domini Incarnationis mille quingento vigintesimo sechondo jndictione vj et die xvij mensis februarij 1522 Actum jn populo Scī Laurentij Florentie et jn domo infrascripti codicillatoris presentibus

Fratre Bartilozo Johannis de Cavalcantibus

Fratre Damiano Marcj de Beninis

fratribus Scj Marcj Florentie

Johanni Leonardj de Manischalcis

Marcello Leonardj de Vernacis

Francisco Julianj de Bonis

civibus Florentinis

Omnibus testibus ad infrascripta omnia et singula proprio hore jnfrascripti codicillatoris vocatis habitis et rogatis etc.

Cum ambulatorio sit voluntas usque ad mortem hinc est quod prudens vir Andreas Marcj Simonis della Robbia populi Scj Laurentij Florentie sanus per Dei gratiam mente sensu et intellectu licet corpore languens renumpans et recordans quod alias dictus Andreas manu mej notari infrascripti sub die xiiij mensis septembris proxime preterite vel alio die veriorj suum condedit testamentum jn quo pro hoc similis disposuit inter alia que in eo continentur

post dictum conditum testamentum mutata sua voluntate circa infrascripta quodam in eo continentur hac particularj dispositione de bonis suis per hos presentes codicillos disposuit et ordinavit et fecit jn solitum modum et formam viz—

In primis renumsians quod in dicto suo testamento reliquit Marie sue filie anno quolibet quousque vixerit Florenos novem largos jn auro mutata sua voluntate ut infra voluit et declaravit quod eidem Marie debeantur dicti Floreni novem largi jn auro quosque<sup>x</sup>ipse vixerit durabit vita naturalis Tomasij Marcj Fantinj virj et maritj dicte Marie et non ultra et stinta vita dictj Tomasij etiam postquam vixerit ipse Domina Maria sive non huiusmodj legatus evanescat (after the death of Tomasus all the words from the “×” up to and including the word “evanescat,” were cancelled and the 4th note at the head of the will should be read at this point). Et voluit quod ad solvendum dictos Florenos novem teneantur quilibet dictorum suorum heredum jn dicto testamento institutos pro Florenis tribus et non ultra et voluit quod dicta Maria non possit illos patere nisi a quolibet dictorum predictorum heredum prout patet et non possit illos consegui nisi super bonis cuiuslibet dictorum suorum heredum et obumatorum (this word does not appear in the dictionaries but is probably an old synonym of “successorum”) in portione sive ex bonis testatoris pro parte tangenti cuilibet ex suis heredibus.

(The second page begins at this point)

Item renuntans instituisse suos heredes Lucam Johannem et Hieronimum suos filios et eis divisisse et cuilibet eorum dedisse certam portionem suorum jmmobilium prout jn testamento et jn portione Hieronimj fuisse cum domo data dicto Hieronimo unam stantiam denominatam anticucina que est jn domo data dicto Johanni. Et voluit quod Johannes teneatur facere unum andronem juxta murum dividendum domum datam dicto Johanni et domum Andree Venitianj bracciorum duorum cum dimideo cum muro fiendo de novo pro dividendo anticucinam a dicto androne et prout jn testamento latius apparet mutata sua voluntate voluit quod dicta antiquoquina restet integra dicto Johanni et quod dictus Johannes teneatur facere hostium pro intrando jn orto juxta dictum murum Andree Venitianj et non maioris latitudinis bracciorum duorum cum dimideo adeo quod hostium predictum possit capere integram viottolam dicti ortus existentis (two indecipherable words follow) semper colupna de lateribus que est supra angulo dictj viottolj prope vineam domus jn portione ortus dictj Hieronimj et residuum ortus restantis juxta dictam columnam et versus Viam Mozzam restet et sit dicto Johanni usque ad viottolam sepis que sepes cum viottola existenti juxta sepe et ortum dictj Johannis usque ad (a word indecipherable) sursum (?) eum (?) Et ad tollendum pasculum declaravit quod integra sepes predicta pro tanto quanto capeat ortus dictj Johannis et viottolus juxta dictam sepe et ortum dictj Johannis sit et veneat jn portione dictj Hieronimj.

Et loco dicte antiquoquine posuit et venire voluit unam stantiolam que est jn domo data dicto Johanni et respondit cum fenestra jn lodia dictj Hieronimj jn qua hodie sit paries cum palatio existanti supra ea et cum tetto et sit afondamentis usque ad celum. Et teneatur dictus Hieronimus facere jntraturam jn dicta stantiola jn androni domus dictj Hieronimj et introitus (a word indecipherable) intrantis jn dicta stantiola debeant renunciarij. Declarandum per hos presentes codicillos quod paries existens dimideo juxta domum datam

Hieronimo et domum datam Johanni dividet domos ipsas afundamentis usque ad celum.

Cassans anti etc. confirmans etc.

Et hans etc.

Ego Julianus Ser Dominiej de Ripa notarius florent. rogatus etc.

[*Archivio idem, Filza idem* N° 183]

4. (In margin: Revocatio testamenti)

1524 Indictione 12 et die tertio mensis junij Actum Florent. in Arte Magistorum (Lapidum et Legna) presentibus

Cante Michaelis Cantis provisoro dicte Artis

Michaelle Pieri Cini de Lucherellis cive Florent. populi Scī Laurentij de Florentia

Jobatiste Aloisij Antonii de Guidottis cive Florent. populi Scī Marcej de Florentia

Tomasus Dominiej Filippi de Rinvccis cive Florent. populi Scē Margherite de Florentia

Francisco Soldj Batiste Chappucceris cive Florent. populi dicti

Dominico olim Lari Andree Lari cive Florent. habitante in Castro Vici Vallis Else

Testibus ad infrascripta omnia proprio hore infrascripti Andree de Robbia vocatis habitis et roghatis etc.

Cum sit quod Andreas olim Marci de Robbia civis Florent. jam sunt duo anni preterite elapsi vel circha prout vidi recordari manu Ser Julianj Ser Dominici de Ripa notari Florent. vel alterius notari Florent. suum condedit testamentum in quo et pro quo in est etc prout asservit fecit et ordinavit quodam leghatum et seu voluit et alia de quibus postea dissit se multotiens penituisse et continue penitere attento notaro quod testamentum predictum de facto et absque premeditatione aliaqua condedit et ordinavit: et adeo intendens dictum testamentum et omnia in eo contenta de presente revocare ad hac ut aliud aliter et alio modo maturo consilio et consulte suo loco et tempore condere ordinare et perficere possit et valeat: qua propter dictus suprascriptus Andreas testator constitutus in presentia et in conspectu mei j. p<sup>i</sup> (johannis petri) notari infrascripti testamentum suprascriptum dissit asservit et confessus fuit et dicit asserit continere testamentum predictum de quo supra per eum predictum testatorem et manu dicti Ser Juliani de Ripa seu alterius cujusque notari rogantis se iterum atque iterum sepi sepijs sepiissime penituisse et penitere fecisse et condesisse testamentum de quo supra et omnia contenta in eo; propterea et omni meliori modo quo potuit testamentum predictum et omnia in eo contenta irritavit et revocavit cassavit et annullavit et irritat revocat cassat at annullat: et pro irritato casso revocato et annullato haberj voluit et vult in omnibus per eum omnia pariter et ac si per eum factum conditum et ordinatum non esset

Rogans etc

[*Archivio idem, Rogiti di Ser Giovanpiero Borghesi, Protocolli* 1519-1524, *segnato Notai* B 2202 c. 537.]

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